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POETRY.

THE WORLD.

BY ELFA COOK.

Take who will of the world as a desert thrall,
Yet, yet there is bloom on the waste;
Though the chalice of life hath its acid and gall,
There are honey drops, too, for the taste.

We murmur and drop should a sorrow cloud stay,
And note all the shades of our lot;
But the rich rays of sunshine that brighten our way,
Are back'd in, enjoy'd and forgot.

Those who look on Mortality's ocean straight,
Will not mourn o'er each billow that rolls;
But dwell on the beauties, the glories, the night,
As much as the shipwrecks and shoals.

How thankful is he who remembers alone
All the bitter, the dear and the dark;
Though the raven may scare with its woe-boding
Tone,
Do we hear the song of the lark?

We may utter farewell when 'tis torture to part,
But in meeting the dear one again
Have we never rejoiced with that wildness of heart,
Which out-balances ages of pain?

Who hath not had moments so laden with bliss,
When the soul, in its fullness of love,
Would waiver if hidden to choose between this
And the paradise promised above.

Though the eye may be dimmed with grief-drops
And the whitened lip sigh forth its fear—
Yet passive indeed is that face where the smile
Is softer seen than the tear.

There are times when the storm gusts may rattle
And the whiten'd lip sigh forth its fear—
Yet passive indeed is that face where the smile
Is softer seen than the tear.

There are spots where the poison shrub grows,
Yet are there not houses where nought else can be
Found
But the South wind, the sunshine, and rose?

O hapless rare is the portion that's ours,
And strange is the path that we take,
If here spring not beside us a few precious flowers,
To soften the thorn and the brake.

The wall of regret, the rude clashing strife
The soul's harmony often may mar—
But I think we must own, in the discord of life,
'Tis ourselves that oft waken the jar.

Earth is not all fair, yet it is not all gloom;
And the voice of the grateful will tell
That He who allotted Pain, Death, and the Tomb,
Gave Hope, Health, and the bridal as well.

Should Fate do its worst, and my spirit oppress'd,
O'er its own shattered happiness plume—
Let me witness the joy in another's glad breast,
And some pleasure must kindle in mine!

Then say not the world is a desert of thrall,
There is bloom, there is light, on the waste;
Though the chalice of life hath its acid and gall,
There are honey-drops too, for the taste.

AGRICULTURE.

PLOUGHING.—The best Scotch and English farmers consider that the depth and width of a furrow should bear a constant proportion—that the furrow should be rectangular—and that, when raised, the exposed surfaces should be of equal breadth on either side the furrow. Any departure from this rule is considered a positive fault; and in deciding on the merits of different ploughing, this is made one of the standard criteria. The most approved ploughing in Scotland is a furrow seven inches deep by ten wide, with a lap of three inches, thus leaving seven inches on each side of the furrow. A furrow of this proportion is considered to be easier turned than any other, while more soil is exposed to the mellowing influence of the atmosphere; and when dragged down, the weeds and grass, or clover, &c., are better covered and rotted, while a much deeper and better bed of loose soil is prepared for the seed.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—See that their houses are kept clean; sprinkle plaster over the floor of their houses; scrape the floors once a week, and put the manure away in a dry place, covering each layer or soot away with a few inches of mould of some kind. If you manage thus, you will be surprised in the spring at the quantity of manure you have thus made, and as it is among the most fertilizing kind susceptible of being made on the farm, you should make it a part of your system to preserve it all.

GARDEN FRUIT TREES.—The American Farmer advises its readers to give to the trunks of these a painting composed of soft soap, salt, and flour sulphur, made in the proportion of one gallon of soft soap, one quart of salt, and one pound of flour sulphur, to be put on with a whitewash brush. If the bark on any of your trees is mossy, have the moss scraped off before the mixture is applied. This done, spread underneath each tree a peck of wood ashes.

SURFACE DRAINS.—Farmers, examine the surface drains in your grain-fields every week or so, and wherever there may be any obstructions to the free passage of water, have them forthwith removed.

FENCING.—See to having simple supply of fencing cut down and worked up into posts and rails, to answer all purposes during the entire year. There is still time for this before spring opens.

WORKING ANIMALS.—Don't forget, that working animals of all kinds must be well fed; have warm, clean beds, carried twice a day, watered thrice, and salted twice a week.

SELECTED TALES.

THE SAILOR'S WIDOW.

Such an one appeared a few months since, with her little orphan daughter in her arms, at an office in a busy part of this great city; a stranger in this land, so recently from heroic Scotland, that a second thought was often necessary to decipher the meaning of her words pronounced in broad Scotch.

Her form was delicate and slender; her mien modest and retiring; her countenance somewhat sickly and sad. Her story was simple and truthful; and altogether she was unlike those to whom begging is a trade. About a year since, she had accompanied her husband to this land. He had placed her and her two children in a comfortable rented room, in one of those swarming buildings designed as tenements for the poor; and by his daily labor in one of our shipyards was giving a comfortable support to this then happy little family. But soon how changed! A falling timber had crushed him; he was borne to the hospital; they had watched over him till he died. She was a widow, her children orphans, and their sustenance taken away. Such is the substance of her simple story. I ventured to tell her of the Half Orphan Asylum for Sailors' Children, and of service in some good family; but I almost wished I had not. The fountains of her maternal heart were stirred, more deep, more sensitive since widowed. For a moment, not a word, but a tear came to her relief. "I would rather keep the dear little bairns with me, my only comfort now, if I could only find something to do to support them." The feeling was too sacred to be tampered with. I remembered the last dying look of my own departed ones, and said no more. Some present aid was granted, and she was directed to the Mariner's Industrial Society for work, and a committee to examine more fully her case.

This is a day and a land of charities and charitable institutions, and most of the good people in this bustling city are too busy to give alms even, but by proxy; and so we deprive ourselves of the duty, the labor, and the luxury of looking after the poor, the widow, and the fatherless, and often throw it on the private resources of the officers of these institutions.

THE ORPHAN.

A few months had passed away, and with them, the memory of the sailor's widow, when a small, slender form appeared in the same office, with a countenance somewhat haggard, care-worn, and deeply marked with sorrow.

"I am obliged to come again," said she in a suppressed tone; "you told me to come again if I was in trouble."

"Oh, then you have been here before?" not at first recollecting her.

"I am the widow of the sailor that died in my arms when I was here before—it was a fat and healthy thing then, the best of the two, it was a dear child—she has fallen sick with the measles, and when a little better she took fits. The Doctor says it is dropsy on the brain."

"What can we do for you? What do you need?"

"I cannot get work, and if I could, I cannot do it now, as I must be over the child night and day, and I have become very destitute in the house."

"A little present aid was granted; and this time a visit to that house of sorrow, to inquire further into the case. It was an upper room in one of those large houses that contain so many families, paying high rents monthly in advance for their apartments. To the credit of our landlords be it said, however, this even is a very great improvement on the old subterranean tenements of the poor. The room was comfortable and airy, serving the purpose of kitchen, wash room, dining-room, and parlor, and comfortably furnished. Adjoining it was the little bed-room, in which lay the emaciated, half-conscious, feverish, now moaning, now spasmodic sailor's dying orphan."

"You need the consolations of religion in your afflictions; I trust you have them?"

"My only consolation is in reading the Scriptures now. I knew no trouble before my husband died."

"Was your husband pious?"

"He did profess to be a Christian, but for months before he died he was more attentive at kirk; he took the little girl with him, and taught her hymns, and was much in reading the Scriptures himself."

Supposing the dying child could not stand it long, it was natural to think of its interment, since room, in this great city and its environs, is scarcely afforded for the resting-place of the dead, but at an expense beyond the reach of the poor.

"Where was your husband buried?"

"Across the water. Before he died, he made me promise not to bury him, but let the hospital do it. I would his pious feeling as when one associates with his equals."

There are three sorts of friends—your friends who like you, your friends who do not care for you, and your friends who hate you.

No wonder we are all more or less pleased with mediocrity, since it leaves us at rest, and gives the same comfortable feeling as when one associates with his equals."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The little Quaker who was in a hurry to get married.

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out that two young people became very much smitten with each other, as young people sometimes do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker—the young man was poor but respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey—that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She "met him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him—and she pined and wasted in spite of herself—

She was really in love—a state of "sighs and tears," which women often reach in imagination than in reality. Still, the father remained inexorable. Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed off. She let no concealment, like a "worm in the bud," prey on that damask cheek, however; but when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old gentleman was a widower, and loved his girl dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride never would have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, so stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breaking out—"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases."

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told her swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it—She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly into the street, and then as directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her—

She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable, and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at so unexpected an apparition as the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not—John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly up to him and took both his hands in hers: "John," said she, "father says I may have thee." And John got directly up from the dinner-table and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife!

He was the son of one of the most distinguished Unitarian divines of the last half century. Brought up in an atmosphere of grave and humane catholicity, his constant lesson was the supreme liberty of moral investigation. At the age of seventeen he went to Germany, and studied at Göttingen. While there, though a mere youth, he often preached to the quiet German congregations in the vicinity, in their native tongue. Pursuing his studies with ardor, and stirred by a singular intellectual restlessness, his mind darted through the fields of scholastic culture, living the sweets, quite ignorant of their future use. In Berlin, he became acquainted with Schleiermacher, Wolff and Savigny. He first saw Goethe in Jena. The old man was walking in his garden in the morning, clad with German carelessness, in heavy loose coat and trousers, without a waistcoat. He talked pleasantly of many things as they strolled. Inquiring about Lord Byron, who was then at the height of his fame, he remarked though without passion or ill-feeling, that the English poet had modeled his Manfred upon Faust. The young student afterward met Lord Byron in Italy, and visited him at his villa, near Leghorn. Byron denied the charge of Goethe about Manfred, and said that he had never read Faust. It was in the year 1821, while he was writing Don Juan. When his visitor rose to take leave the poet took down a volume containing the last cantos he had then written of the poem, and wrote his name in them, as a remembrance "from Lord Byron." The career of the historian, after returning to this country, is a matter of public record.

Something for the Girls.

Men who are worth having want women for their wives. A bundle of gewgaws, sprinkled with Cologne, and set in a carmine saucer—this is no help for a man who expects to raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. The piano and the lace-frame are good in their places; and so are ribbons, frills, and tinsel; but you cannot make a dinner of the former, nor a blanket of the latter. And, awful as the idea may seem to you, both dinner and blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Suppose a young man of good sense, and of course good prospects, to be looking for a wife—what chance have you to be chosen? You may cap him, or trap him, or catch him; but how much better to make it an object for him to catch you!—Render yourself worthy of catching, and you will need no shrewd mother or managing brothers to help you to find a market.

The Country Doctor.

The following scene in the life of the country doctor is taken from the *Knickerbocker*:

The poor doctor is called from his bed on a stormy night with the stirring summons:

"Doctor, want you to come right straight away off to Bank's. His child's dead."

"Then why do you come?"

"He's pisoned. They gin him laudanum for paregorick."

"How much have they given him?"

"Do no. A great deal. Think he won't get over it."

The doctor pushes off through the storm, meets with divers mishaps by the way, and at length arrives at the house of his pisoned patient. He finds all closed—not a light to be seen.

"I knocked at the door, but no answer. I knocked feriously, and at last a night-cap appeared from the chamber window, and a woman's voice squeaked out—

"Who's there?"

"The doctor, to be sure; you sent for him. What the dogs is the matter?"

"Oh it's no matter, doctor. Ephraim is better. We got a little scared kinder. Gin him laudanum and he slep kind o' sound, but he's woke up now."

"How much laudanum did he swallow?"

"Only two drops. Taint hurt him none. Wonderful bad storm to-night."

The doctor turns away, buttoning up his overcoat under his throat, to seek his home again, and tries to whistle away mortification and anger, when the voice calls—

"Doctor, Doctor!"

"What do you want?"

"You want charge nothin' for this visit, will yer?"

The Various Foods for Man.

What do men really live upon? The answers will be various enough. The Guano, who in the wild pampas of Buenos Ayres, managing his half-wild horse with incredible dexterity, throws the lasso, or lolas, to catch the ostrich, the guanaco, or the wild bull, consumes daily from ten to twelve pounds of meat, and regards it as a great feast-day when in any hacienda he gains a variety in the shape of a morsel of pumpkin. The word bread does not exist in his vocabulary. The Irishman, on the other hand, regales himself in careless mirth on "potatoes and point," after a day of painful labor—he who cannot help making a joke even of the name he gives to his scanty meal. The hunter of the prairies lays low the buffalo with sure bullet; and his juicy, fat-steaked hump, roasted between two hot stones, is to him the greatest of delicacies. Meanwhile, the industrious Chinese carries to market his carefully fattened rats delicately arranged upon white sticks, certain to find a good customer among the epicures of Peking; and in his hot, smoky hut, fast buried beneath the snow and ice, the Greenlander consumes his fat, which he has just carved, rejoicing over the costly prize, from a stranded whale. Here the black slave eats the sugar-cane, and eats his banana; there the African merchant fills his wallet with sweet dates, his sole subsistence in his long desert journey; and there the Siamese crams himself with a quantity of rice from which a European would shrink appalled. And whosoever, over the whole inhabited earth, we approach and demand hospitality, in almost every little spot a different kind of food is set before us, and the "daily bread" offered in another form.

Marriages.

A practice prevails in the publication of marriages to announce that Miss A. married Mr. B. It may be a species of gallantry to name the lady first, but it is entirely out of place. She does not marry the man—the man marries her. The woman only consents that he should take her; and in consequence of this willingness on her part to take upon herself all the cares of wedded life, the husband is required to cherish and protect her. The wife agrees to love, honor and obey, which are only promises contingent on the good conduct of the husband. The scriptures mention that he took unto himself a wife; but we never heard it said that she took unto herself a husband. When Jacob set out on his travels in search of a wife, he found Rachel at the well drawing water for the family. He stood on no ceremony. He did not wait for the usual salutation of the day, or a formal introduction, but forthwith kissed her "and lifted up his eyes and wept." The joy that overwhelmed him in finding such a pretty girl in the wilderness, gushed forth in a torrent of tears. All the while Rachel was passive. She made no advances. She did not kiss Jacob, nor did she coyly resent the liberties he had taken. Here we have the negative consent—the submission of females; and the successful and decided advances of the gentlemen; for Jacob was a gentleman of wealth and distinction. We should not therefore say in our journals that the lady married the gentleman.

The following comprises a list of all the tax payers in the town of Newport, for the year 1775, as set forth in a manuscript over the signature of William Coddington, Town Clerk.

(Continued)

Landers, John 6 11

Lewis, John 2 4

Larkin, James 2 4

Lyon, Joseph Taylor 2 4

Maxwell, Adam 2 4

Mumford, Peter 3 13 9

Mumford, Benjamin Jr. 13 10

Mumford, Nathaniel 1 3 0

Mumford, William 4 8

Mumford, Edward 4 8

Mumford, Samuel butcher, 4 8

Mumford, Randall 4 8

Mumford, widow to Saml. 2 4

Mumford, Paul 2 15 4

Mavdsley, John 6 18 3

Miller, John 9 1 6

Milward, James 9 3

Milward, William son of D. 4 8

Marsh, Gould 16 1

Marsh, Jonathan 1 12 3

Marsh, James 3 6

Myrick, Ten't. to Shaw, 2 4

Marchant, Henry estate, 5 15 2

Mellivill, David 9 3

Moss, Philip 9 3

Mason, Benjamin estate, 6 9 0

Moore, David estate, 3 9 1

Moore, William estate, 6 11

Morey, Robert 13 10

Martin, Joseph 2 4

Martin, George 4 8

Martin, James ye carpenter, 2 4

Martin, Lemuel 1 2

Martin, Lynn 18 5

Minturn, William 1 7 7

Malbone, Evan 8 3 7

Malbone, Francis 8 3 7

Malbone, John 18 6

Malbone, John capt. 9 3

Moses, Samuel 4 8

Rogers, Josias 2 4

Rogers, William estate 4 12 2

Robinson, Philip 4 8

Rogers, Daniel 1 3 0

Rogers, Nehemiah 1 2

Richardson, Ebenezer 5 1 4

Richardson, Thomas 6 10 7

Richardson, Mary 4 8

Richardson, Jacob 11 6

Reed, Eleazer jun'r., 4 8

Reak & Okey 9 3

Reed, William 1 16 10

Reed, John son of ditto 13 10

Reed, Nathan 13 10

Reed, James capt. 9 3

Rothburn, Joshua 13 10

Reed, Stephen cordwainer 3 6

Robinson, Thomas 2 6 1

Robinson, James 1 12 3

Robinson, William 9 6 1

Robinson, Mark 1 2

Rivera, Jacob Rods. 9 4 4

Rhodes, Abigail estate 2 4

Roach, James 9 3

Remser, Abraham 2 4

Rider, William 1 2

Rider, William Jr., 1 2

Rider, John son of William 2 4

Russell, Daniel 9 3

Ross, David 13 10

Rome, George 13 16 6

Rude, William 1 2

Remington, John 4 8

Rock, John 1 2

Stevens, John 13 10

Stevens, William 9 3

Stevens, Robert & son 3 4 6

Stevens, Thomas 4 8

Stevens, Joseph 9 3

Scott, George 3 16 0

Scott, John estate 1 7 7

Slocum, William ferryman, 9 3

2 4

4 12 2

4 8

1 3 0

1 2

5 1 4

6 10 7

4 8

11 6

4 8

9 3

1 16 10

13 10

9 3

13 10

2 6 1

1 12 3

9 6 1

1 2

9 4 4

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—The Pacific Railroad bill, was taken up and amendments were agreed to, providing that the contract should require the work to be constructed for the sum appropriated in this bill, and that the corporation should not have banking powers.

Much confusion prevailed and at ten minutes past five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Without completing the action upon the bill, the committee rose.

A message was received from the President, enclosing a message from the Secretary of State, in relation to Central American affairs. After the reading the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale's resolution of inquiry, whether any complaint had been received from Mexico of a violation of the 11th article of the treaty of peace on account of Indian outrages, was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, in committee, and after discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate. Mr. Shields then moved an amendment, providing that no portion of the money appropriated by the bill should be expended in the construction of any road within any State in the Union, and so much of the road as may be within the limits of any State be constructed under the authority of said State. The amendment was adopted, 22 to 23. Messrs. Rusk and Gwin expressed their belief that this amendment effectually killed the bill. A motion for reconsideration of the vote was offered, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Bayly's amendment to make Peru a full mission, in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Everett, was adopted. Also, providing for a salary and outfit for a minister to Central America; creating a charge ship in Switzerland.

Several other propositions were discussed, but nothing more adopted; and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Shields' amendment was reconsidered. The question then recurred adopting it.

The question was then taken, and the amendment of Mr. Shields rejected—yeas 24, nays 32.

Mr. Weller moved to amend the bill by adding after the appropriation of \$29,000,000, a clause to the effect that said sum should be expended exclusively in the construction of that portion of the road which was within the territories.

Mr. Shields' amendment was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 25.

Mr. Brooke laid on the table a substitute for the whole bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mangum said the amendment just adopted, emasculated the whole bill, and its friends had better postpone the matter to a better time. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Civil Appropriation bill, and concurred in upwards of seventy amendments reported from the Committee of the whole.

The House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, but after reading the title, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—A resolution extending the time for putting into operation the act of the last session in regard to steamboats, until the 1st of June was adopted.

The Pacific Railroad bill was resumed, and the amendment of Mr. Weller, which was pending last night, was agreed to.

A general debate ensued. The debate was continued until four o'clock, when Mr. Badger said that there could be no doubt of the death of the bill, and he thought the best the Senate could do in honor of its memory would be to adopt the same proceedings that were always adopted on the death of a member of Congress, and he moved an adjournment. Agreed to.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the bill establishing free trade with the British Provinces was resumed.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union on the Indian Appropriation bill, but did nothing with it.

The Senate amendments to the West Point Academy bill were acted on and concurred in.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Shields submitted a large number of amendments, which were agreed to, they being reported by the Committee on military affairs.

The Army bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

William L. Sharkey, United States Consul at Havana, was directed to administer the oath of office to William R. King, Vice President elect of the United States, at Havana, on the 4th of March, or any day thereafter.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for reciprocal trade with the British Provinces.

Messrs. Clingman and Townsend spoke to the merits of the bill, when the morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill. The amendment pending was to pay the Creek Indians \$1,769,000 for lands taken from them.

Before disposing of the amendment the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Chase of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating \$150,000 for the explorations of railroad routes to the Pacific.

After discussion, the bill was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The discussion on the reciprocity bill was resumed.

An amendment was adopted appropriating \$50,000 to extinguish Indian titles within the proposed territory of Nebraska. The bill making appropriations for carrying the mails in ocean steamers and otherwise was read, when the Committee rose.

The House concurred in the amendments and passed the bill.

The bill establishing post routes was also passed, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Concurrences:—Act relative to unoccupied cells in State Prison, as amended in the House; resolution confirming the agreement made between the Committee of the Assembly, and Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, concerning the arsenal; resolution authorizing the purchase of carpets for the Court House in Newport; orders of notice upon the petitions of Mons. Gouard and others for a mammoth bank of Libens Gaskill and others for charter of Mechanics' Steam Power Co.; of Spencer Mowry and others for charter of Bristol Mining Co.

Adjourned to Monday afternoon.

HOUSE.—Resolution relative to the imprisonment of James H. West, a citizen of this State, in the Island of Cuba, were read and passed in concurrence.

The act for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, was received from the Senate with amendments.

After concurring in 9 sections, the House adjourned to Monday.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 3 P. M. Snoddy accounts received from the House were taken up and examined, and referred to a special Committee, to ascertain how large a portion of the accounts were for services rendered in the prosecution of the liquor law. Adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Petition of Newport Brass Band concurred with an order of notice.

The House took up the bill for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, and concurred in the several amendments of the Senate to the tenth section.

The eleventh section was taken up, but before any action upon the same, the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 22.

SENATE.—The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount claimed from the State by officers and others for services rendered under the Maine law, reported the amount to be \$462 81.

The Senate then concurred in the vote of the House.

Read and passed.—Petition of Emeline Lawton, for leave to make a deed of real estate; resolution relating to the Pawtucket Turnpike Corporation.

Concurred with an amendment.—An act in amendment of an act to prevent certain animals from going at large.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

HOUSE.—Read and Concurred.—Resolution to print report of Inspectors of State Prison; petition of South Providence Lumber for charter.

The House passed the Liquor Law, concurring in the amendments of the Senate, except that striking out the section providing that witnesses in the lower court should enter into recognition to appear at the trial in the appellate court. The House again inserted this section, after altering it so as to dispense with the requirement of surety; and also except the amendment of the Senate striking out the provision allowing the manufacture of alcohol for exportation or to be sold to town agents.

The amendment of the Senate referring the question of repeal to the people, was concurred in, after being amended in some of its details.

The bill goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

Granted, and act passed.—Petition of Thomas Bateman for writ around Kent county jail. Adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

SENATE.—Concurrences with an amendment. Petitions of Stephen Wright, et al., for a charter for a plank road; S. P. Andrews, et al., for charter New England Coal Company; C. S. Woodhull, et al., Mount Hope Coal Company; Apollon Richmond, et al., for Builders Iron Company.

Concurrences. Petition of E. L. Cole, et al., of Spencer Mowry et al., of Chauncey Bush, et al., for acts of incorporation, continuing the same with an order of notice; in the amendment of the House to the vote of the Senate on the act for the more effectual suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops; petition of Thomas P. Wells for sale of real estate; resolution for purchasing safes for the offices of the respective clerks.

A joint resolution of adjournment received from the House was concurred in.

The account of James N. Olney was indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE.—The Homestead Exemption bill was rejected.—24 to 37.

Concurrences in amendments of the Senate.—An act in amendment of an act entitled an act to prevent certain animals from going at large; petition of S. P. Andrews, et al., for charter; C. S. Woodhull, et al., for charter; Stephen Wright, et al., for charter; Apollon Richmond, et al., for charter.

Concurred with amendments.—Charter of Tower Mining Company; petition of C. L. Cole, et al., for charter; of Spencer Mowry, et al., for charter.

Concurred.—Petition of Zachariah Allen, et al., for charter of Stillwater Reservoir Company.

An act establishing pilots for Pawtucket river. The rules were suspended and the bill a second time read and passed.

The Ten Hour bill was taken up and discussed, but without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Feb. 24.

SENATE.—Concurrences.—On petition of Warwick Institution for Savings, for amendment of charter; of Eli Pond and others, for extension of charter of Woonsocket and Milford Railroad Company; of Eli Pond and others, for charter of Woonsocket Mutual Fire Insurance Company; of Albert Jenckes and others, for charter of Working Men's Mutual Loan and Fund Association; of William A. Gardner, for charter of Bank of New England; resolution relative to the tolls on Providence Washington Bridge.

Adjourned to Friday morning.

HOUSE.—The act to limit the hours of labor, and regulate the employment of children in factories, was taken up.

The House after a long discussion concurred with the Senate in the passage of the bill, with the amendments.

The House then adjourned till Friday morning.

GUSTAVE KROLLMAN, the violinist, husband of Miss Mary Shaw, vocalist, well known to our citizens, died at Berberie, West Indies, last December. Mrs. Krollman is on her way to this country.

BY THE MAIL.

BEAUTIFUL DAGUERRETYPE.—As an improvement of the Daguerreotype art, Mr. John A. WHIPPLE, at No. 96 Washington street, Boston, stands confessedly before all others. Mr. Whipple is a young man; yet, in our opinion, he stands at the head of the artists in his line, in this country. A visit to his rooms will well repay all who like to see beautiful pictures; and to no other place in Boston can we confidently recommend those to go who wish for a good daguerreotype likeness.

The Chrysalotypes of Mr. Whipple are among the valuable and wonderful inventions of the present age, the beauties of which must be seen to be appreciated.—Mr. Whipple has discovered a process of taking daguerreotype pictures on paper; and they may well be termed the perfection of the art. We saw, at his rooms, among a variety of other pictures, those of the graduating class of Harvard University for the year 1852—a copy of which was prepared for each member of the class.—Any number of copies of a picture may be produced by the chrysalotype process.—An advantage of this art is in the convenience with which a large number of these pictures may be placed in a frame, or bound together in a book. They unite the beauty of a highly finished engraving, with the correctness of a Daguerreotype picture.

We advise all lovers of the beautiful in art to call at Mr. Whipple's room.

Lynn News.

HOG STATISTICS.—THE PROSPECT.—From all the information we have been able to gather, there will be an excess in the number of hogs packed throughout the West this season over last, of fully 300,000 hogs.

In the average weight of the hogs packed, it is estimated that there will be a falling off of 5 per cent. The deficiency of lard is estimated at 10 per cent.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the number of hogs packed there, from all sources, at 361,871—a gain of nearly 10,000 over the previous year. The excess in this city is 100,000, in Indiana 110,000 and Ohio 40,000. From other points, full returns have not been received.

On the 20th inst., 38,000 hogs had been packed at Beardstown, Ill.—13,000 more than last year. At St. Louis there is also a small excess.

During the past week, prices of provisions have been dull, and at Cincinnati mess pork had declined fully \$1 25 per barrel, but by our despatches last night, it appears that the market had assumed a decided and firmer tone. Holders here are firm at an advance on Cincinnati prices, with however no sales. It is estimated that upwards of 100,000 barrels of pork have been put up by our packers this season.—*Louisville Courier, 28th.*

WITCHKRAFT.—An old Dutchman offered the keeper of the Tombs, New York, two pieces of gold for some pieces of the dress of the unfortunate man who was hung last week, and, as an additional consideration, promised to explain why he wanted them. The day after the execution, the keeper tore a couple of shreds from some old clothes of his own, which the Dutchman gladly received and paid for.—The buyer then proceeded to impart the mystery. He believed that the clothes which a man was hung in were good to *with* with—that a small piece rubbed over the face of a man or a woman would witch them right away!

AN OX WITH A WOODEN LEG.—A Pennsylvania farmer had the following misfortune happen to a fine working ox. The animal was grazing near where the farmer was at work making a fence. The ox stepped into a post-hole and broke his leg. As it was too late to kill, the farmer consulted a physician who lived close by, and the result was that it was determined to cut off the broken leg. The ox refused food one day only, after the cutting off of the leg.—A wooden leg was substituted in proper time, and when the ox was finally killed, it presented the finest, fattest beef seen in the Philadelphia market.

CONSTITUTION FOR AUSTRALIA.—We learn from an English paper that the committee of the council appointed to frame a new constitution have drawn up their report. They propose that the legislature shall consist of two chambers—one nominated by the governor, the other elected by the people. The whole of the revenue are to be placed at the disposal of the council, but in return a most liberal civil list of £20,000 a year will be voted, the first item of which is £7,000 a year for the salary of the governor general.

MUSKRATS.—The extensive use of silk in the manufacture of hats has lessened the value of the fur of these little animals so much that they are now scarcely sought after at all by the trappers, and they are becoming much more numerous than formerly. From our window, which overlooks the marsh that skirts this town, we can see some half dozen of their houses, recently erected by a colony that have established themselves there in comfortable winter quarters.

Elkton (Md.) Democrat.

DUNGEON ROCK.—A short time since, a cutlass was found in the bowels of the above rock in Lynn, nearly fifty feet below the surface of the rock. This has encouraged Mr. Marble, the gentleman who is engaged in blasting there in search of treasures in a cavern, supposed to have been the lurking place of a horde of pirates in old times. From the hollow sound of the drill, it is presumed he has nearly found it.—*Boston Chronicle 15th.*

ACCIDENT.—At the fire last night, a fireman named Wm. Huddy, belonging to No. 9, received a violent blow in the stomach from the ends of a ladder. He was taken in a fainting condition into the drug-shop of E. Thornton, Jr., where remedies were administered. He revived somewhat, and was carried home. It was feared that he might have received some internal injury.—*N. B. Mercury.*

THE FRENCH NAVY.—No less than twenty ships of the line are now building in the French dockyards, and for the greater number of them screws have been ordered. In addition to these, there are eighteen frigates and fifteen other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws.

BUSINESS AT AUSTRALIA.—Some idea of the business done at Melbourne, Australia, may be obtained from the fact that the Argus of that place, of Sept. 1, a daily paper, contains over forty-two columns of advertisements, seven of which are auction sales.

THE POPULATION OF PARIS, within the barriers, in 1851, was 1,053,262, or six hundred less than in 1846. This want of increase is accounted for by the troubles of 1848—by the killed, exiled and voluntary emigrants of that and the following years. The population of the city at the present time cannot be rated at less than 1,100,000. In 1851 there were born 32,343 children, of whom 16,349 were males and 15,975 females; 6,285 of them were born in the hospitals; 10,635 were illegitimate, of whom 2,054 have been recognized by their parents; 2,319 were stillborn. The whole number of deaths in the same period was 27,595, of which 10,026 took place at the hospitals, 325 corpses were exposed at the Morgue—(these last are drawn from the Seine, found in the streets, and elsewhere)—one was lately borne thither in his fancy dress from a masked ball at the opera—and delivered to friends or relatives when claimed; 125 died in prison; 5 were guillotined. The account of births and deaths balances as follows: Excess of births over deaths, 4,759; excess of males over females, 563.—The number of marriages was 10,233, among the parties to which were 2,171 widows and widowers, which speaks well for the agreeableness of this venerable institution of our fathers and mothers. In reference to the number of illegitimate children—who are to those born in wedlock as one to three—it should be observed that Paris is not standard by which to judge the whole country. The proportion, throughout France, of natural to legitimate births, is as one to thirteen—much less than in Baden, Bavaria, Sweden, and many other European countries.

Paris drank that year 25,599,570 gallons of wine, 1,629,177 gallons of cider and alcoholic liquors, and 2,431,873 gallons of beer. Besides these potables, it is loosely calculated that about 10,000,000 gallons of Seine water, with their quantum suff. of coloring matter and other drugs, are to be added to the sum total of stimulating beverage annually drunk.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON AT ALEXANDRIA.—The Ericsson arrived at Alexandria Monday evening, from the mouth of the Potomac, where she had been at anchor for 27 hours, during the late snow storm and thick weather. Captain Lowber weighed anchor at Sandy Hook at half-past 9 Wednesday evening, and soon stood to the eastward in the face of a strong gale and heavy sea, keeping this course for 80 miles, when the wind shifted to the northwest. The Ericsson then stood in shore, the wind still blowing a gale. During the gale the ship stood the test nobly, her engines making six and a half revolutions a minute, with the utmost regularity; not the slightest motion was perceptible in the frame work and bracing of the engines. After the ship and the engines were thus fully tested, Captain Lowber shaped his course for the Chesapeake, and in going up the Bay against a gale from the N. E., encountered a heavy snow storm. On approaching the mouth of the Potomac, the weather became so thick that the pilot decided to take the ship further, and she came to anchor at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The engines had then been in operation 78 hours, without being stopped for a moment or requiring the slightest adjustment. Only one fireman was on duty at a time during the whole trip. The consumption was under five tons in 24 hours.

Captain Sands of the Navy, who was on board, is highly pleased, and says he would willingly go to California in her.

THE COCK SNAKE.—This is a venomous reptile, which seems to be but little known to naturalists. It is found, although rarely, among the cane brakes in Louisiana. It seldom exceeds four feet in length—is of a dark rusty color—as large as a man's arm, and its tail terminates abruptly, which gives it a singular appearance. It is slow and clumsy in its motions—and its bite is exceedingly venomous, always producing death in a very few hours, which is preceded by fever, anguish spasms, swelling of the tongue, &c.

A HUGE CLIPPER SHIP.—A ship builder at Boston has constructed a monster clipper ship for the California trade. She is three hundred and thirty feet long on deck, fifty-two feet beam, thirty feet deep, with three decks, and four thousand tons burthen. Custom-house measurement. She is called "Young America," and costs \$300,000. She is the largest vessel that has floated since Noah's Ark. The Young America will carry between five and six thousand tons of freight.

A FOX CAPTURED.—A few days ago, a fox was started out somewhere near Maromas, and chased this way a mile or two where he took cover. Mr. John Newton of this city, learning of his whereabouts, with his dog, started him out of his hiding place, and actually chased him into the city, and caught him near the Almshouse! This is the first instance on record of a genuine fox chase in the city of Middletown.—*Middletown Comm.*

MARY BENTON the oldest woman in the world, died at Elton, England, on the 16th ult. If she had survived until the 13th of February she would have attained the unprecedented age of 122 years. This interesting personage was a native of Cockfield, in Durham, and resided for some time at Long Newton.

COFFEE.—It is estimated that in the year 1852 there were 204,991,595 lbs. of coffee consumed in the United States being 20,765,895 lbs. more than in 1851.—The estimated weight of stock on hand in the different ports which import the article, on Jan. 1st, 1853, was 39,146,570 lbs.

"I FEAR," said a country minister to his flock, "when I explained to you in my last charity sermon, that philanthropy was the love of our species, you must have understood me to say species, which may account for the smallness of the collection."

COTTON GOODS.—The New York Economist computes that the immigration of the last four years has added 27,000,000 of yards to the regular annual demand for cotton goods.

A BOX OF SPERM CANDLES was found under a stone near Sandwich, which is supposed to have lain there for forty years, as the wood had entirely decayed.

A NEGRO undergoing an examination at Northampton, Mass., when asked if his master was a Christian, replied—"No, Sar, he's a member of Congress."

"ONE OF THE SCHOLARS" directed a letter to Eunice Brown, as follows:—"You Ness brought." Didn't that puzzle the old postmaster?

NEWPORT MERCURY.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1853.

The earliest occupation of man, was that of Husbandry. Even before the primal fall, man was placed in the garden of Eden, to dress it and keep it; and when he had disobeyed the command of the Almighty and was expelled from paradise, the curse followed him: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." And when Cain killed Abel, the earth was again cursed and severe toil was made the lot of all mankind: "When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength." But when Noah was born, Lamech said: "This same shall comfort us concerning our work and toil of our hands because of the ground which the Lord hath cursed." Then came the flood, and after the waters had subsided and Noah went forth and offered sacrifice, "while the earth remained," said the Lord, seed time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. But the curse "by the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," was not removed; and in compliance with the divine will "Noah began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard."

The manner of cultivating the earth in the earliest ages, was extremely simple. It consisted in breaking up the soil with a rude instrument, dropping the seed in the slight furrow and leaving the rest to time and the laws of nature. The plough was probably one of the first implements invented, and in the Scriptures it is first spoken of in Deuteronomy: "Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together." And throughout the sacred writings there are allusions to the first and most important occupation of man; and to comprehend the manner in which the different branches were conducted, the form and use of the principal implements and the rules that governed the labors of the field, we must seek the aid of the profane historians and glean from their pages a few scattered rays of light.

The Grecians attributed the invention of the plough to Triptolemus, son of Ceres, who in turn received instruction in the art of husbandry and the mode of constructing proper implements of culture, from Ceres. But this originated in the vanity of the people of Attica, who would trace every important matter to some period in their own history and to their own gods. The Egyptians and the Israelites, ages before the foundation of Greece, were in possession of the plough.

For the first four thousand years in the history of the world, man was almost wholly dependent on the fruits of the earth for his support. He necessarily became a tiller of the soil, and whether the tribes congregated in villages or were spread over the hills and valleys, to the earth he looked for food and sustenance. Some instrument to break the soil became indispensable, and probably the first device was after the form of a spade; and we base this supposition on the fact, prior to 1214 a considerable portion of the agriculture of Scotland was the result of spading. But in a thickly settled country, like that bordering upon the Nile, other implements became necessary, and if the inhabitants did not construct a plough to meet their immediate wants, they must certainly have borrowed the idea from some of the more eastern nations with which they trafficked.

The Persians took especial delight in tilling the soil. Cyrus was noted for his partiality for war and husbandry, and it is recorded of him that he used to distribute rewards to the most deserving in those two important arts. His garden is described as the "Paradise of Sardinia," and when Lyndar expressed his admiration of it, he is said to have replied: "I never dine till I have either done some exercise in arms or employed myself in some point in husbandry till I sweat."

Some of the finest Grecian and Roman historians thought it not beneath them to devote their talents to preparing elaborate works on the art; and the rules they gave to the Agriculturist of their day are no less applicable at the present time. Xenophon puts these words in the mouth of Ischomachus: "The science of husbandry is extremely profitable to those who understand it, but it brings the greatest trouble and misery upon the farmer who undertakes it without knowledge. . . . It is not enough to be diligent in the science of husbandry, but a man must understand every particular of it." And then he adds:—"Husbandry is easily learned by observing the workman now and then, and by consulting those who understand it." And in regard to details, his principles are always sound: "Sow your grain when the ground is moist and has the best advantage of the air, and when the corn is come up and is high in the blade, if you turn it into the ground with a plough, it will greatly enrich the land and give it as much strength as the dunging would do." These, and many other maxims, may be found in his Economics.

But, probably the most thorough, as well as most beautiful, treatise on the science, is the Georgics of Virgil. His experience in all that appertains to husbandry is self-evident; and his poem, beautiful in expression, full of spirit and rejoicing in the bounties of Nature, describes the seasons in their changes with the utmost exactness, and points to each duty to be performed, the best mode of execution and the result that may be expected. His precepts are all and are founded on the experience of all who preceded him, and with all the improvements of science, his rules are as applicable to the Agriculturist of New England as they were to the farmer-soldiers under the reign of Augustus.

Heavy land he would have ploughed deep in the spring and the light soils to be broken up in September (wet season) to escape parching. Cross ploughing he strongly recommended: "Ceres all ways looks kindly upon him who ploughs his ground cross again and then exercises it frequently," the thrille he calls *laur*, because none but a lay husbandman would allow so pernicious a weed to rest his corn. For every year it was cultivated, it should be left to rest two years; and the husbandman who can afford to let his ground lie fallow this time will reap such an abundant crop that his life burns will scarce hold. In this he but spoke the received ideas of his day.

The manner of getting a plough is thus described by Virgil: "The elm is forcibly bent in the woods into a plough-tail and receives the form of the crooked plough: to the end of this joint a beam eight feet in length; two earth boards were placed on each side of the short beam and served to make the furrows wider and the ridges higher." But this is of all ploughs used, and the same is in use to this day in the East and in the southern part of Italy, is thus described as a limb of a tree bent into the form of a plough-tail, after this manner:—

The want of proper tillage often caused great distress down to 1597. The people, having no proper employment, became idle and wandered over the country, and it became necessary to establish Houses of Industry. By Henry, many of the existing evils of the Agricultural system were changed. That of forming large tracts into sheep-walks, was broken up. A farmer was not allowed to keep over two thousand sheep (the number in a flock often reached twenty thousand) cottages were put in repair or built, and four acres of land attached to each. The building, by law, could accommodate but one family. Then measures were taken to restore the impoverished land.

The working class soon felt the advantage of the improved state of things; and Harrison says of the general prosperity; "lard is not much used, and we do waste all our meat with butter, or suffer the fatted to waste by leasure." The wooden trenchers were superseded by pewter plates and the coarse mattresses gave way to the feather bed. Corn came into more general use, and it was soon burnt to the exclusion of turf, peat and gorse. The rotation of crops, however, speaks but little in favor of the agricultural knowledge. A crop of barley or oats followed one of wheat, or rye, and then came a fallow.

Early in the present century owing to the high price of every article of Agricultural produce, this branch of industry took a rapid start. New processes were tried, experiments on the soil were made, root crops, and a greater variety of grasses came into favor, and as great changes were made in the form of utensils while new ones were invented to meet the growing wants. The turnip was found to be of incalculable value in districts where salt-meat was the principal article of consumption the year round. By its culture they were able to keep their stock in good order and always fit for the shambles. These, and many other

